Amneemente

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-410-'Way Down East. AMERICAN THEATRE-8:15-The Beggar Studen HOLL S.15 States Mary. ROADWAY THEATRE 2 S Ben-Hur. ASINO 2 S.15 The Single Con-CASINO 2-8:15. The Singing Girl.
CASINO 2-8:15. The Singing Girl.
DALY'S THEATRE 2-8. The Maneuvers of Jans.
EDEN MUSEE-9 a. m. to 11 p. m. Waxworks, Grand.
Concert and Cinematograph.
EMPIRE THEATRE 8:20-My Lady's Lord.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15. Three lattle Lambs.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2-8. The Village
Postmaster.

Postmaster.

GARDEN THEATRE 8:20 The First Violin.

GARRICK THEATRE 2 - 8 Sherlock Holmes.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 2 8 Shere Acres.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 2 8:20 Rogers Brothers

to Wall Stream

in Wall Street.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—S-Zaza.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2-\$.15—Primrose
Dockstader's Minstrels.

BYVING PLACE THEATRE—S-Lin Blitzmaedel. KEITH'S-Continuous Performance, KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE-8:20-The Cowboy and the Lady.

KOSTER & BIAL'S -2 -8:15 - Vaudeville.

KOSTER & BIAL'S -2 -8:30 - Miss Hobbs.

LYCEUM THEATRE -2 -8:30 - Wheels Within

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE -2 -8:30 - Wheels Within

Wheels.
PROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-5-II Barblere di NICHOLAS SKATING RINK-Skating.

Index to Advertisements.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-General Lord Kitchener arrived at Malta on his way to South Africa; he em barked on the British cruiser Dido for Gibraltar where he will join General Lord Roberts; General Gatacre, to prevent the spread of disaffection among the Dutch of Cape Colony, issued a modified reconcentrado order at Sterkstro The Berlin joint stock banks are doing all in their power to prevent gold exports from Germany: private discount is declining in Berlin and call money is rising; exports to America with the British steamer Gulf of Ancud in the Clyde. — The ceremony of opening the Holy Door of St. Peter's Cathedral was performed by the Pope, the Pontiff going through his part to the end, with only a show of fatigue at the last. — A leading Paris paper calls for the ratification of the Franco-American treaty as a signal bond of friendship between the two Count Leo Tolstoi has recovered is ordinary health. DOMESTIC .- The battleship Texas, bearing

the bodies of the disinterred Maine dead, passed in at the Virginia Capes. The British steamship Ariosto was stranded six miles south of Hatteras, N. C. and twenty-one out of a crew of thirty men were drowned from the boats in the effort to get ashore, the captain and eight men being saved from the vessel by life savers.

— The number of dead in the coal mine horror in Western Pennsylvania is now believed to
be forty; the bodies of eleven have been recovered and one of the thirteen rescued has died; the lack of safety lamps is thought to have caused the explosion.— Another large amount of bonanza gold ore has been found in Cripple Creek, Col. — It is thought that the defeated Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor in Kentucky will have no chance in a contest before the Legislature against the incumbents, — Tributes were paid to the late Dwight L. Moody at the services in the Congregational Churchat East Northfield. the Congregational Church at East Northfield, there the funeral will take place to-morrow.

CITY.—The report of counsel to the Mazet Committee, reviewing the testimony taken in the inquiry, and suggesting remedies for the evils of the present Tammany government, was made public. —— The attempt of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to discover the authors and the Philippines. — The call to the Rev. Dr. Purves was signed at the Flfth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and will be presented to him by a committee on Wednesday. — Three houses were destroyed by fire in Will-A strong wind at Tompkins Staten Island, carried away a roof and

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 50 degrees; lowest, 38; average, 46.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK

It is not much of a compliment to tell Americans that they are not capable of operating their own self-governing machine so as to express their will. Sundry Democratic and other friends who are fond of saying that Senator Hanna has taken away from the people the power of choosing delegates or candidates for President or Vice-President might profitably reflect that the average American, knowing well his own freedom about that matter, and how he feels and what he wants, is likely to be set rather strongly against any candidate whose friends use that sort of story to help him. The fact is that the American people found occasion to hold a rather large primary meeting in November, and expressed their feelings about the Administration so strongly that the future choice of delegates can be predicted more safely than usual. It is yet possible for the Administration itself, by errors of conduct which none expect, to modify public opinion. It would be much less possible for Mr. Hanna and all the leaders and managers put together to accomplish as much, if for reasons of their own they should unite in the effort.

The result of the elections this year has shown so much hearty approval of the Administration and its course that the defeat of the President would not be considered in the least degree probable even if there were prospect of a united opposition with a strong and popular candidate. But Mr. Bryan is not such a candidate, and it is clear that on him the opposition cannot be united. It is equally clear that those who have wished the nomination of somebody else have about concluded that it is not possible. Were there any fresh issue on which it would be possible to thrust some other man to the front the case might be different. But the silver people, though not capable of comprehending what an army of supporters has drifted away from them with the return of prosperity, are well aware that the departure from that issue would politically bury them. To keep their hold upon the party organization and retain their positions of leadership, it is necessary that the old issue should be kept at the front. and if it should not be they would be anything but united in support of the party.

The attempt to get up strong public feeling against the Administration in regard to the Philippines or the trusts has failed so flatly that it rather damages any who have been without fear to public feeling against any surrender of territory made the property of the United States by treaty to the remnants of a that of General Lawton, sacrificed in upholding the authority of the Government renders the people less patient with those who would make the sacrifice fruitless and cast dishonor on the cause for which it was made. The Republicans have been able to utter as strong declarations as anybody else against monopolies and conspiracies, and to frame and pass the only statute which has had any practical effect in preventing or restraining them, and meanwhile every day renders the passionate appeals of demagogues on that question more impotent.

draw recruits from the discontented. But there when the activity of the great industries close no factories, discharge no hands, reduce no wages, and only transfer from one set of men to another the ownership of sandry securities. The current demands of the people for consumption have so greatly expanded with their prosperity that in most of the large industries they now much exceed the productive capacity of all works and hands employed, so that it will need the greater part of a year to catch up. No more solid foundation for confident hope as to the future could be desired.

NEW-YORK'S PROGRESS.

In the year just closing this city has proved itself more than equal to the task of providing for armies of visitors. The hosts which came to welcome Admiral Dewey and those which gathered to view the international yacht races exceeded any multitudes which had been seen before on Manhattan Island or on the waters of the Bay. New-York may fairly claim credit for the splendid hospitality which it extends to those who enter its borders. Although rapid transit is still in the future, although the terminal facilities of the great railroad lines are not what they should be, although there is no bridge over the North River, and only a single arch spans the East River, and although the tunnels which in after years will afford the quickest and easiest means of travel between Long Island and this borough are not yet digged, nevertheless, Manhattan and the other boroughs in the metropolis bave made remarkable advances in 1899.

On most of our street lines the speed and the size of ears have been increased, and it has been made possible to cross from river to river or to traverse long distances in our thoroughfares at a pace which keenly gratifies the haste so characteristic of Americans. The cab service supplied by several of our railroad companies has lightened to some extent the excessive prices which backmen formerly demanded, and greedy drivers now rarely go to the extreme of extortion, which was so common not long ago. It is lamentably true that the elevated system is still a laggard in the forward path, and its sorrowful victims have no words of praise for the management. An Imposing array of new buildings has been completed or begun on both sides of the East River and north of the Harlem. Lofty business structures, immense hotels, sumptuous restaurants, superb mansions and other fine edifices have been going up in the metropolis, and have added much to its attractiveness. No city in America can be compared with this in its capacity for furnishing wellnigh everything which may be looked for by these who come here either for business or for pleasure. New-York is now better equipped than ever in the past for notable gatherings, for National conventions, for religious assemblies, for great parades and demonstrations, for celebrations of every sort. Many things have been added unto it in the year just ending, and many more will be welcomed in the closing year of this century and in the early part of the next. Nevertheless, New-Yorkers must feel that

they have not yet approached the measure of expansion which should belong to the first city of America. It is encouraging to observe the development of our universities and other institutions of learning, and of our many noble hospitals, and to note the progress making in many lines of achievement; but years must pass before the rapid transit system is in operation, and our public officials as a rule are not governed by a loyal public spirit and an unselfish devotion to the lasting interests of the community. Zeal for party, zeal for faction, and, above all, zeal for private gain, are offensively prevalent in the municipal departments. There is good reason for faultfinding in the scanty additions which have been made to our pavements, in the condition of many of our streets and avenues, in the waste of a large part of our water supply, in the poor quality of the gas that is furnished by the gas companies, in lack of vigilance, thoroughness and efficiency in the work of our police, in the quarrels among our officials, in the rapacity displayed every day by troops of those in authority. New-York is great, but it ought to be greater. Is it possible to inspire the men who draw salaries from the local treasury with broader views of their opportunities, with a sincere desire to do their duty and to labor to make New-York the best city in the world to

SAVE THE WATERFRONT.

The controversy which has arisen over the Astoria grant of land under water by the State Land Board will have served a useful purpose, however that particular case may be settled, if it directs public attention to the need of preserving the waterfront of the outlying sections of the city. It is already time to be anticipating the day when population and business will be so grown that docking facilities along the Queens and Richmond waterfronts will be as valuable and necessary to the common prosperity as they now are in the more thickly settled portions of the metropolis. The old city's experience in securing public docks should not be wasted. If we go on now to repeat the blunders of fifty and one hundred years ago, which it has cost enormous sums to retrieve, it will be a work of incredible stupidity and shortsightedness.

The city of New-York was once in control of practically all the land under water about Manhattan Island. Early charters and grants, Colonial and State, gave the city possession of the waterfront at the lower end of the island, and in 1826 the city secured similar rights on both rivers from the limits of the old grants to Spuyten Duyvil on the one side and the Harlem on the other. These were, of course, subject to previous grants to private persons allowing them to build piers beyond low water mark. The greater part of the waterfront, however, came into the control of the city, and, as the law then was in this State, could have been improved without regard to claims of owners of uplands adjoining the water to right of access The only persons who had a claim for riparian rights against the city were not the owners of land on shore, but proprietors whose lands ran out fully to the bulkhead line by previous grants. This great property the city proceeded to waste. Its value was not fully appreciated. and the authorities were not prepared to develop it themselves, so they sold or leased in perpetuity the greater part of it to upland owners who promised to fill it in and build docks. conspicuous in it. The Republicans can appeal If the great development of business had been realized and these grants had been made for limited periods, subject to revaluation if not absolute termination, New-York would have had beaten insurrection. Every valuable life, like in its docks income producing property of almost incalculable value. But it was allowed to pass absolutely into private hands, and in recent years the city has been compelled to condemn and pay for at the present valuation, due to the greatness of the city as a whole, waterfront property which it practically gave away.

Is this mistake to be repeated where fifty years hence public docks will be needed? This s a question which conceens both the State and the city authorities. The State has been granting lands under water to upland owners as a regular thing, and possibly if Tammany had

grant would not have attracted much attention. has never been any other time in half a century | But, whatever the motive of agitation in this instance, certainly the Governor was right in adwas fully assured by business contracts so far vising that grants be made only for limited ahead as it is now, nor can the pessimists find terms, so that the waterfront should not be any sign of coming disaster. Stock panies alienated permanently from public use, and the Land Board might wisely have adopted his policy, as it clearly had the right to do under the law. Indeed, it was understood to have informally adopted it, but was overpersuaded by the Astoria's company's representatives.

It may be wise to grant to upland owners property under water not now required for city use, so as to encourage enterprise, but such grants should not be unlimited. The rule at present does not allow the upland owner to be shut off absolutely from the water, as it did for many years here. If the city wants to take the marsh land for itself it must compensate the upland owner. But that compensation need not be the worth of that land and of the lowland together on a valuation of fifty years hence, when the wharves there may be worth millions. It need be only what the uplands are fairly worth now adjoining the water, with right of access to it, but without right to occupy the lowland which is essential to full development of values. Before the land under water is granted the upland is far less valuable, so if the State alienates this to private owners the city's expense in acquiring control of its own waterfront is greatly increased. For that reason the State authorities should go slow, particularly in the matter of grants unlimited as to time. And the city authorities should make plans to acquire the waterfront in the outlying boroughs where it is not yet alienated. The present state of the city's borrowing power does not warrant large expenditure in that direction at present, but attention should nevertheless be directed to the subject, so that in meré carelessness the city's future wealth may not be thrown away.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT TO MILLIONS.

The best gift it is possible to give to any coun try is good government. For the first time the United States has been able to make Christmas happier for millions of people outside its borders, and bestows on them the best gift of all. The change in the administration of affairs in Cuba makes for peace and good government. The suppression of a rebellion in the Philippines, where a usurping minority sought to fasten upon the rest of the inhabitants a rule more corrupt, cruel and ignorant than that of Spain, gives at this Christmas time fresh hope to millions of inhabitants who want only strong, honest and kind rule and fair treatment to make their islands a perpetual delight. The Americans have first to subdue the lawlessness and violence before they can bring the blessings of peace and justice to all, but they are doing it at great cost, even that of noble lives. The honor is theirs, but the gift, with its blessings for all time, goes to the millions who have been lifted from Spanish oppression. The gift to the people of Cuba is one which

not even the giver can yet appreciate. Few Americans know what Spanish rule has been to that Island, what eruelties have been perpetrated there for centuries, what horrible injustice has prevailed, even in the courts and the eats of authority, how the lives and the labor of people have been taken from them for many generations by systematic extortion and plundering to enrich favored families in Spain, how enterprise has been crippled and industrial progress arrested by misrule, until insurrection came with civil war to devastate the land. Even Governor General Wood, when he made it his first official task to visit the prisons and see what victims of wrong were hidden there, perhaps had little conception how laws framed for Spanish tyranny had been employed even to this day. His opening of the prison doors at Havana, let ting in the light of justice, means for the whole people of Cuba the beginning of a reconstruction the blessings of which they will not fully realize for years. But the gift is not for one generation only to enjoy, but for all.

Nor is it the less real and valuable because the form it may take is not yet entirely disclosed. Whether more or less of self-government will be or the Philippines this year or next they do not know, nor are Americans clear. But the steps to be taken toward that end will gradually dis close what is the best thing Americans can do for these millions of liberated islanders, and it is the sincere purpose to give them the best. Annexation, enforced assimilation, with a national life dominated by men of different speech and race, might prove for the liberated neither the best nor the most enjoyable change. Government of their own creation, which some of them now strongly desire, might prove for them the hardest and most toilsome of all the many roads toward better things.

Matters will be easier and happier for all if those who give and those who receive alike re member that it is a genuine Christmas gift which the American Republic is bestowing upon the millions it has relieved from the yoke of oppression. The people mean to make it as valuable a gift as they can. They do not want it spoiled by impatient haste nor by blind devotion to form rather than substance. If those who receive will set themselves in good faith to make the gift of freedom as valuable for themselves as it can be, and to show how it can be made more valuable, they may rest in the certainty that the spirit of the givers is that which befits a Christmas gift. Of one thing they are certain-that no form which their freedom can take will be less than an inestimable blessing compared with the state of bondage from which American arms have liberated them

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The worst month of the year in stock speculation is relatively the best in business. Considering the necessary relaxation as the end of the year draws near, the monetary exigencies in preparation for annual settlements and the general observance of the holidays, December does wonders when it rivals the best of other months as it does this year in volume of business. The largest weekly exchanges ever known were those of last week, though they had not quarterly or even monthly payments to swell them, averaging \$248,072,000 daily at New-York, \$100,289,000 at thirteen other chief cities and \$22,053,000 at sixty-six minor places. Nor is it speculation mainly that swells the aggregate, for the month's payments at all points outside New-York are thus far, and promise to be, the largest ever known in any month. All kinds of business are flourishing; not merely great activity, but extraordinary profits are realized. Wages of nearly 300,000 hands in textile and some other industries have recently been raised, and the Carnegie works last week advanced wages of about 24,000 more. The aggregate for all workers is now probably the largest ever known.

The contrast between productive industry and speculation is the sharper because, with marvellous progress in industry, there comes a smast especially severe in Industrial stocks. A week ago in this column the greatest production of iron ever known was announced, and the sam day the stocks of the many iron producing and working companies were depressed to the lowest point ever known. South Africa furnishes a pretext but not a cause, and neither pressure in money nor selling of shares by London, which were not Industrials, affected prices as much as the general distrust which refusal of information by corporations produces. After the panion Monday there was a general recovery averaging more than \$1 a share, but this was fol If the prophets of disaster could bring it to not personal reasons for thwarting the Consoli- Friday's closing was the lowest yet for the year, lowed by further decline, so that the average at

pass before next autumn, Democrats might dated Gas Company's interests the Astoria Reckoning from April 8 as a basis, the average athletic and unancestored mortal could push ing ratios on December 2, on Saturday the 18th,

and at Friday's close: Railrond stocks, not street 104.34 Street railroads 72.43 Industrial stocks 20.98 93.30 61.10 76.73 Industrial stocks.....

There has not been the least yielding in prices of products or reaction in trade because of the fall in stocks. Banks and other concerns engaged in stock promotion or speculation have failed, but not even copper is really weaker than it was before the panic, though quoted a shade lower. Pig iron quotations are just those of four weeks ago, and while prices of iron and steel products had dropped off a little they recovered a part last week. Sheet bars and sheets remain weak, and Eastern tin plate works are about to close, and there are still some works taking orders for plates less than 60 inches in width at \$2.25, though the works making the wider plates ask \$250. Bars are more firm at Pittsburg, and jobbers report that business was never so large before at Chicago. The beam pool decided not to change prices, but renewed its compact for next year, and in pipe some large orders have been placed, said to cover about one hundred miles. Tin and spelter are a shade weaker, but lead stronger and tin plates unchanged.

While recent orders for boots and shoes have been restricted by the rise in prices, the great urgency of dealers to get far advanced deliveries on previous orders indicates an enormous distribution to consumers and explains the shipments amounting to 285,506 cases in three weeks, against 236,846 last year, 287,503 in 1897, in every other year less than last year, and in 1892 only 209,917 cases. New trade is small for the time, but deliveries this year have been 400,000 cases more than in any previous year, and 27 per cent more than in 1897. Sole leather remains stiff, but there has been a sudden decrease in demand for upper leather and the hide market at Chicago yields at least about one-quarter cent for most kinds.

Textile industries are doing wonderfully well considering the prices of materials. Openings of heavy woollen goods for fall show irregular advances in prices, while wool is firmly held at advances made about December 1, though sales have greatly declined, amounting to only 7,312, 500 pounds at the three chief markets last week, though in two previous weeks speculation had raised the aggregate to 22,677,500 pounds. It is still uncertain how far the consumption may be checked by advances in goods proportioned to the rise in wool, which would be over 10 per cent. Silk works are doing well in spite of the great rise in raw silk, nearly 45 per cent since January 1. The cotton mills are working at full force and getting prices for goods only 6 per cent lower than an average proportioned to the rise in cotton.

Though cotton broke sharply with other specu lative objects on Monday, it has recovered and receipts from plantations, 537,754 pales less for the month thus far, and about 1,700,000 bales less since September 1, give some support regardless of speculation. But exports since September 1 have been 1,412,000 bales less than last year, with little increase in takings by spinners. Wheat is moving slowly, only 11,205,694 bushels, flour included, having been exported this month, against 18,627,942 last year to date, but the price is supported by Western receipts less than half of last year's. Corn exports, 11,742,884 bushels, against 11,744,144 last year, have sustained prices with a slight advance.

It is not usually a sign of bankruptcy if a man lends a few millions, and the United States shipped \$5,000,000 gold last week to help Eu rope, premiums being virtually paid, although on merchandise account Europe should be paying more than ten times, as much on December business alone. Imports gain largely, it is true, in three weeks 30.8 per cent at New-York, but last year's trade was so light that equal gains everywhere for the whole month would make the total only \$72,112,000, while exports here gained for two weeks just 20 per cent, which at all points would make the total exports \$165, 120,000. Owing to the decrease of cotton exports, which take off about \$11,000,000 in spite of higher prices, the amount will not be so large but the excess of exports will still be enough to trouble all the banks of Europe if navment were required. As trouble here would not increase the buying of American products, the country can well afford to lend a month's output of gold, or even more. By further assistance from the Treasury and co-operation by the banks stringency in the money market was much relieved, but it is hardly surprising if some pressure yet remains, in view of the enormous settlements to be made about Janu-

In asserting the loyalty of the Irish soldiers n service in South Africa Field Marshal Lord Roberts shows clearly that he knows what he s talking about.

It is of at least passing interest to note that in this country those who are most conspicuous in condemning the conduct of Great Britain in South Africa include those who have been noisiest in condemning our own Government for its policy in the Philippines; and that in France the leaders of the anti-British agitation are those who have been plotting against the French republic. The fact may not be significant, and then again it may.

More power to the elbow-and to the kicking apparatus and to all other aggressive organsof every theatre manager who takes a stand against the ticket speculator. There is no peron in any occupation not actually criminal who deserves less consideration and more detestation than the latter. He serves absolutely no good nor convenient purpose. The sole object of his existence is to extort from the public higher prices for seats than it ought to pay. He is always unclean, usually insolent, and often dishonest. He compels theatregoers to bargain for seats on the street, in wind or rain, instead of in a comfortable lobby; he deceives them whenever he can as to the location of the seats: he makes a specialty of giving the wrong change, or "plugged" coins, or counterfeit bills; and for these outrages, for which he ought to be kicked into the gutter, he charges a fee of 50 cents or so on each ticket. That every one of the unsavory tribe was not long ago run out of town by an infurlated mob of "our best society" is a monumental and unapproachable tribute to the meekness and long suffering of the people of

Here's to a merry Christmas in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines!

An ebullient youth has been fined \$5 for mutilating the Dewey arch. He cannot reasonably deny that he deserved to be relieved of a larger sum, but he may be justified in envying the good luck of some thousands of persons who haven't had to pay a cent for doing the same thing.

Bryce gives notice that he is not to be ranked among Chamberlain's admirers, denounces his "methods, manner and whole conduct," and hopes it will not be much longer possible for him to sow bitterness between England and the countries of whose friendship she stands in most need-the United States and Germany. Chamberlain has really done nothing of the sort. England recognizes Chamberlain as the representative of her honor and defence in the present crisis, and not Bryce, as the recent Aberdeen audience of the latter gave him a hint or two as

Just to think that a man who could tump over

"The Richmond City Dispatch" hopes that the Democratic Convention will be held in New-York, and Tammany cordially seconds the aspiration. The Bryanites in general do not object to it now that Croker has flopped over to their side, and the present chances seem to favor its assembly here. But Croker must first write his name across the back of the proposition, and he has not yet been heard from.

PERSONAL.

President Adams of the University of Wisconsin discredits the report that Professor Richard T. discredits the report that Professor Rienard T.
Ely, at the head of the Wisconsin School of Economics, will leave Wisconsin to join the Yale fau-uity. He says Professor Ely is visiting the East-ern colleges on his vacation and is studying their systems of teaching, a privilege often given to other members of the Wisconsin faculty.

Sir Henry M. Stanley was recently asked at the suggestion of a well known American journalist if he could not find time for a few weeks' lecturing in the United States upon the topics suggested by the war in South Africa. In his reply to Major Fond, the African explorer says that his Parliamentary duties will prevent absence at this time, but that otherwise he would be favorably impressed by the request. He is in excellent health. Congressman Robert W. Tayler, who is leading

the fight against Roberts, the Mormon, is an Obio man, and comes from the sturdlest stock of the Western Reserve. He was born in New-Lisbon in 1852, was educated at the Hudson Academy and Western Reserve College, and began life as a school teacher in his native town. Later he was State Superintendent of Schools, and then, after several years of newspaper work, he was ammitted to the bar. He was a member of the LIVth Congress, and has served ever since.

William Dickey, who died the other day, was a member of the Maine Legislature for fifty-nine years, and is believed to hold the record for such service. Though a Democrat, he always voted for Senator Frye.

President George A. Gates of Iowa College is about as radical as Professor Herron and will probably resign, it is said, when the latter leaves the institution at the end of the present college year.

Henry Savage Landor has just returned from a econd exploring expedition to Thibet and Nepaul, but this time did not expose himself to the torture of the Lamas. He comes back as the champlor mountain climber, having surmounted a peak 23.50 feet high. This is only a mile short of the highest Himalaya, but that mile will never be compassed

President Loubet of France has conferred the Order of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor on Henry Peartree, president of the American Cham ber of Commerce of Paris, in recognition of his active participation in the negotiations of the Franco-American Commercial Treaty and for sig-nal services rendered in the development of the commercial relations between France and the

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Chicago Tribune" tells of a Chicago man who has started a new style of circulating library which has the merit of novelty, though it is also likely to provoke the anger of intending patrons. For several days he has had a sandwich man promenading the downtown streets bearing a ban-ner with the inscription: "Richard Carvel and David Harum, 25 Cents Aplece," and followed by a downtown address. Yesterday a young man who santed a copy of the former novel took the trouble walk several blocks out of his way to get it at the low price offered. "I want to buy a copy of Richard Carvel," he said to the clerk in "Oh," was the reply, "we won't sell you a copy for 25 cents. That's what we charge to let you

"How did you come out with your little fiver in he stock market?"
"That wasn't a fiver," answered the morose "That wasn't a fiver," answered the morose friend, "That was a sinker."

"The Hutchinson (Kan.) News" says that when the 20th Kansas passed through that town many of the girls exchanged addresses with the boys at the train and that a great correspondence has been carried on ever since. Last week a Hutchinson man received a letter from a soldier boy living in a distant place who asks: "What kind of a girl is -, who lives at No. -- on -- ave? I have been writing to her ever since she cut a button off of my coat at the Santa Fe Hotel, when our regiment was on its return. We're getting the thing pretty far along and I would like to know what I'm get-

Janet (indignantly)—What do you think? Will slowgo teld me last night if he had half a chance he would kiss me. Kitty (sympathetically)-That was real mean of him, wasn't it, when he knew he had a whole ce and you couldn't divide it?-(Detroit Free

An interesting outcome of the opening of the Soudan by General Kitchener will be an archæolog-ical survey of the region. The Egyptian Government has already appointed as Inspector of Antiqlitles Howard Carter, who for many years has been identified with the Egyptian Exploration Fund. The appointment of an Englishman will be specially welcomed by Egyptologists and all interested in the antiquities of the land of the Pharaohs, as hitherto of this character have invariably been given to Frenchmen. Mr. Carter is at present engaged at Thebes in completing his work at the temple for the Egypt Exploration Fund: but it is understood that this will be his last season there, and early in the New Year he will enter upon his new duties.

"Yes."
"Well, he's playing a leading role now."
"You don't say so! By George, I never thought he had it in him."
"He's with an "Uncle Tom' company, and leads the bloodhounds in the street procession."—(Chicago Times-Herald.

This is Max O'Rell's recipe for making a Boer. Take all that is dirtiest, bravest, most old fashioned and most obstinate in a Breton; all that is most suspicious, sly and mean in a Norman; all that is shrewdest, most hospitable, most Purlian and most bigoted in a Scot-mix well, stir and serve, and you have a Boer, or, if you will, a boor,

Inquiring Calld-Father, there's a lot in this book about Othello. Who was Othello?
Father-Othello! Why, bless me, my boy!-do not mean to tell me you go to Sunday school and lon't know a simple thing like that? I'm ashamed if you!-(Tit-Bits.

A candidate for the office of constable in Boone County, Ky., recently made the following speech "Ladies and gentlemen, for I am glad to see that there are some ladies here. No place in the wide world are ladies so fair of face, so bright of mind or so small of feet as on Coal River. In offering myself as a candidate. I am called forth by th need of the hour. The country is going to ruin. The President has tried to check it by issuing bonds, but the country needs free silver. When is the man in this vast audience (there were just standard ain't better than a single one? Ain't a double tree better than a single tree? Did you ever see a single man that was any account? ain't no one horse country; it needs all the standards it can git. The President ain't been able to help you. Congress ain't been able to help you The country is goin' to ruin. The old ship of State is goin' down grade with all brakes off, mane and tail a-flyin', a hell hoopin' ('scuse me, ladies, but that's just how she's goin'), to its destruction. But, thank God, there's hope yet. Elect stable, and I'll settle the whole confounded affair.

"Did I hear you say that gentleman was a plain, ery day young man?" asked Alicia's father.

"Yes."

"Well, why doesn't he give my gås meter and coal bin a rest, and only come round every other day? Huh?"

The fair girl shuddered and made no answer, She went into the next room and said to her mother: "Pa thinks he is so funny sometimes."—(Washington Star.

When the direct telegraph line between London and Budapest was opened the other day the first telegram sent was from the Hungarian Minister of Commerce to the Duke of Norfolk. It was as fol-"The wire which from this day connects Budapest and London, and upon which I send my sincere congratulations, represents a new link between our common sentiments, and I wish with all my heart that this new factor of rapid communication may serve the interests and the welfare of the peoples of the world."

One Grateful Son.—"This." said the guide, "Is the grave of Adam!"
Historic atot! With reverential awe, nay, with a feeling of deep thankfulness, the wealthy merchant tailor on his first trip to the Orient drew near and cast a flower on the tomb.
"Erring ancestor," he nurmured, "I should be the last man on earth to revile your memory! To your sin I owe my prosperity!"—(Chicago Tribune.

"I saw a story in The Tribune." said Allen Rob erts, of Philadelphia, at the Hotel Imperial yester-day. Shout the danger to tramps TRAMPS NOT that had come with the picking up THE ONLY of water for the engine when the SUFFERERS, trains were running at speed. The tramps were not the only ones, however, who were injured and even killed by this

THE PASSING THRONG.

particular invention, as the number of firemen who met death or disablement from this cause bears ample testimony. The scoop in the bottom of the tender which takes up the water from the long, narrow tanks is let down at a certain point and raised at another one, signs at the side of the track advertising the proper point at which the firemen should act. The letting down of the scoop is of course an independent action on the part of the fireman, but the raising of the scoop, while supposedly the duty of the fireman as well, and so supposedly the duty of the fireman as well, and so called for in the orders governing the taking of water at speed, is also done automatically. Should the fireman neglect his duty the inclined end of the tank throws the zoop into place, where it is held by a catch. The scoop is let down or raised up by hand by means of an iron lever which is on the forward part of the tender. As you will appreciate, the firemen soon discovered that the scoop would return to place automatically, and in consequence, when they had once let the scoop down they did not bother about raising it up when the tender had been filled with water, but let the end of the tank attend to that part of their duties. But it was this sery thing that led to the firemen's injuries, for when the zeoop was thrown up by contact with the sloping end of the tank the lever was thrown over with great violence, and should the fireman be in the way, as a number of times occurred, he received a terrific and sometimes fatal blow from that flying iron arm. I remember a fireman of mine on one of our Northern ronds, when this method of taking water was first introduced, who was terribly injured. The very end of the lever caught him just above the left eye, crushed in the hones above and below, and totally destroyed the eyeball itself. The blow knocked him insensible and threw him across the cab and against the boiler, but I dragged him away in time to save him from burning. He recovered and is to-day running as engineer, but hind he been an inch nearer he would have been killed as sure as fate." called for in the orders governing the taking of

L. S. Catlett, of St. Paul, is European buyer for a large drygoods house in Chicago. He returned from a trip to Europe on Saturday on speaking of the present state of FEELING oublic opinion in England Mr. Catlett said yesterday at the Wal-THE WAR. dorf-Astoria: "When I first arrived in London the English were very arrogant, not to

say conceited, about the length of time the war would last. In the Alhambra or one of the other big music halls they then had a large map of South Africa at one side of the stage, which showed Transvaal, Rhodesia, etc. Dutch flags were placed and Union Jacks to designate that of the British. Every night a typical 'Tommy Atkins' would walk out from the wings, with his little round cap cocked over one eye and a tremendous swagger, and after surveying the maps with a superchlous gaze for a moment, would pull out a Boer flag with disdainful air and, throwing it on the stage, would put a Union Jack in its place. This was supposed to indicate the progress of the British forces for the previous twenty-four hours, and used simply to set the audience wild. I must say that while I sympathize with the British the impertinent air of the soldier who manipulated the flags grated on my nerves. It is perhaps needless to say that in that music hall, this particular number on the programme has new been given up. "I stayed while in London at the Hotel Cecil, and one of my fellow guests was D. J. Erasmus, a nephew of 'Com Paul' Krüger, and for a number of years, his private secretary. It is said he is the only native born Boer in London at this time, and that he there unofficially occupies much the same position that Dr. Leyds officially does on the Continent. More than six feet tall, and built in proportion. Erasmus is a superb specimen of humanity. I got to know him quite wei, and he told me that he had not the sightest doubt of the ultimate success of the Boers, and with it the disappearance of the Brainsh from South Africa. He was then talking seriously of visiting this country, and I would not be surprised to see him turn up here in the near future." out from the wings, with his little round cap

"When we were at Camp Merritt, in San Frandsco, last summer," said I. R. Welles, late of the fist Iowa, at the Hoffman House yesterday, "there were a number of amusing occurrences. You know, among the first things taught the

recruits is to salute all officers. If

the soldier is unarmed at the time of meeting the officer, he brings his hand to his hat at six paces. If armed, and doing sentry duty, say, he brings his understand thoroughly my story, you must also understand thoroughly my story, you must also bear in mind that when the grade of general is reached the form of the field uniform differs from that of the officers of inferior rank. The cut of cost and collar is different, and there are more buttons. In this particular case an exceptionally raw recruit was doing sentry duty, when a brigadier general came along. From his uniform the newly enlisted one felt he must be of high rank, and for that reason something exceptional in the way of a salute was his due. So, first, he stood stiffly, with his rifle at 'present' but as the general drew nearer he evidently felt that it was no ordinary occasion, and that he must make a more ceremonious salute. Rapidly shifting his rifle to his right shoulder, as the general came opposite his right shoulder, as the general came opposite him, with his left hand he almost swept the earth tixelf with his cap, so low was his bow. The general, who was a thoroughly good fellow, said nothing to him personally, but next day I noticed that a general order was issued in that brigade that none but experienced and trained soldiers should thereafter be placed on sentry duty."

CALL TO DR. PURVES SIGNED.

IT WILL BE PRESENTED TO HIM AT PRINCE TON ON WEDNESDAY

The members of the General Committee of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church met yester day immediately after the morning service for the purpose of signing the call to the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves. The General Committee is made up of the trustees, elders and representatives of the congregation, and as several of them were unable to be present at the congregational meeting on Wednesday evening last, a meeting of the committee was necessary in order to complete the signatures to the call. Matters affecting the future of the church were also discussed, but not made public, and arrangements made for the presentation of the call to Dr.

Although the members of the committee would not state on what day the special committee appointed last Wednesday to convey the invitation to Dr. Purves would go to Princeton, it was It was learned that will proceed to Princeton on Wednesday morning, will meet Dr. Purves at his house and officially acquaint him of the action taken by the

congregation last week. Whether or not Dr. Purves will announce his decision on Wednesday is not known, but the belief is general and well substantiated that he

will accept the call.

The Rev. Dr. Simon J. McPherson, of Lawrenceville, N. J., conducted the services in the church yesterday.

TRYING TO SAVE ACCUSED CLERKS.

POWERFUL INFLUENCES USED IN VAIN IN HA-VANA

Havana, Dec. 24.-Every influence is being brought to bear to stop the proceedings against the custom house appraisers now under arrest on charges of fraud. The judges, the Supreme Court, fiscal and many other important officials are related to the persons under suspicion. General Wood says that if the appraisers are guilty they must be punished, no matter who is hurt. If their relationship to the judges is such as to disqualify the latter from giving them an impartial trial, a judge or judges from some other province will be assigned to try them. General

their duties, they will be impeached in Cubs. just as they would be anywhere else. The "Patria," commenting upon General Wood's remarks at the farewell dinner to General Brooke, says:

Wood declares that, if judges decline to perform

It was a most satisfactory speech, with a pleasing military simplicity. Obviously the United States Government intends to fulfil the terms of the joint resolution, and General Wood is the man selected as the instrument for this

LOSS OF \$100,000 BY FIRE IN ICE HOUSE. Grand Haven, Mich., Dec. 24.-The mammoth house of the Spring Lake Ice Company, on Spring Lake, two miles northeast of this city. was totally destroyed by fire this morning, entailing a loss of upward of \$100,000. It was built one year ago by Chicago capitalists, headed by the Barry Bros. of the Chicago Independent Tug Line. About seventy thousand tons of ice of last year's cut still remained in the building.